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CCAATCGCCCGGTGCGGTGGTGCAGGGTCTCGGGCTAGTCATGCGTCCCCGTCTCGGAGAC
TGCAGACTAAACCAGTCATTACTTGTTTCAAGAGCGTTCTGCTAATCTACACTTTTATTTTC
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CTTTTCTCTTTTAAATGAGAAGGCCACCAATGTCCCCTTCGTGCTCATTGCTACTGGTACCG
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AAACTGTATGCAATGTTTCTGACTCTCGTTTTTTTGGTCGAACTGGTCGCTGCCATCGTAGG
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TCAATCAAGATGTATGTTTGCTATGTTCTAAGTCCACCTTCTATCCCATTCATGTTAGATCG
TTGAAACCCTGTATCCCTCTGAAACACTGGAAGAGCTAGTAAATTGTAAATGAAGT

(57) Abstract

Membrane–bound proteins and receptor molecules have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. Receptor immunoadhesins, for instance, can be employed as therapeutic agents to block receptor–ligand interactions. The membrane–bound proteins can also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native receptor or membrane–bound proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel receptor or membrane–bound proteins. The present invention is directed to novel polypeptides and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those polypeptides. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

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FURTHER PRO POLYPEPTIDES AND SEQUENCES THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to the identification and isolation of novel DNA and to the recombinant production of novel polypeptides.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Extracellular proteins play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. These secreted polypeptides or signaling molecules normally pass through the cellular secretory pathway to reach their site of action in the extracellular environment.

Secreted proteins have various industrial applications, including as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. Most protein drugs available at present, such as thrombolytic agents, interferons, interleukins, erythropoietins, colony stimulating factors, and various other cytokines, are secretory proteins. Their receptors, which are membrane proteins, also have potential as therapeutic or diagnostic agents. Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. Examples of screening methods and techniques are described in the literature [see, for example, Klein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:7108-7113 (1996); U.S. Patent No. 5,536,637)].

Membrane-bound proteins and receptors can play important roles in, among other things, the formation, differentiation and maintenance of multicellular organisms. The fate of many individual cells, e.g., proliferation, migration, differentiation, or interaction with other cells, is typically governed by information received from other cells and/or the immediate environment. This information is often transmitted by secreted polypeptides (for instance, mitogenic factors, survival factors, cytotoxic factors, differentiation factors, neuropeptides, and hormones) which are, in turn, received and interpreted by diverse cell receptors or membrane-bound proteins. Such membrane-bound proteins and cell receptors include, but are not limited to, cytokine receptors, receptor kinases, receptor phosphatases, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions, and cellular adhesin molecules like selectins and integrins. For instance, transduction of signals that regulate cell growth and differentiation is regulated in part by phosphorylation of various cellular proteins. Protein tyrosine kinases, enzymes that catalyze that process, can also act as growth factor receptors. Examples include fibroblast growth factor receptor and nerve growth factor receptor.

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motifs are present in the amino-terminal regions of precerebellin. It is believed that cerebellin is not liberated from precerebellin by the classical dibasic amino acid protealytic cleavage mechanism seen in many neuropeptide precursors. The cerebellin precursor has been associated with synaptic physiology. Urade, et al., PNAS, USA, 88(3):1069-1073 (1991). Cerebellin, its precursor, and related molecules, particularly those having sequence identity with cerebellin, are therefore of interest.

82. **PRO1433**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native transmembrane and receptor proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel transmembrane proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel transmembrane polypeptide designated herein as PRO1433.

83. **PRO1490**

Enzymatic proteins play important roles in the chemical reactions involved in the digestion of foods, the biosynthesis of macromolecules, the controlled release and utilization of chemical energy, and other processes necessary to sustain life. Acyltransferases are enzymes which acylate moieties. For example, acyl-glycerol-phosphate acyltransferases can act on lysophosphatidic acid as a substrate. The lysophosphatidic acid is converted to phophatidic acid and thus plays a role in forming phosphatidylethanolamine found in membranes. See, Brown, et al., Plant Mol. Biol., 26(1):211-223 (1994). Moreover, 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase (LPAAT) is an enzymatic protein that shows a preference for medium-chain-length fatty acyl-coenzyme A substrates. See, Knutson et al., Plant Physiol. 109:999-1006 (1995)). Thus, acyltransferases play an important role in the biosynthesis of molecules requiring acylation.

We herein describe the identification and characterization of novel polypeptides having homology to a 1-acyl-sn-glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase protein, designated herein as PRO1490 polypeptides.

84. **PRO1482**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1482.

85. **PRO1446**

Efforts are being undertaken by both industry and academia to identify new, native secreted proteins. Many efforts are focused on the screening of mammalian recombinant DNA libraries to identify the coding sequences for novel secreted proteins. We herein describe the identification and characterization of a novel secreted protein designated herein as PRO1446.

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FIGURE 164

></usr/seqdb2/sst/DNA/Dnaseqs.min/ss.DNA71184

><subunit 1 of 1, 388 aa, 1 stop

><MW: 43831, pI: 9.64, NX(S/T): 3

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KVEKQLQVISVLQWVLSFLVLGVACSAILMYIFCTDCWLIAVLYFTWLVFDWNTPKKGGRRS
QWVRNWAVWRYFRDYFPIQLVKTHNLLTTRNYIFGYHPHGIMGLGAFCNFSTEATEVSKKFP
GIRPYLATLAGNFRMPVLREYLMSGGICPVSRDTIDYLLSKNGSGNAIIIVVGGAAESLSSM
PGKNAVTLRNRKGFVKLALRHGADLVPIYSFGENEVYKQVIFEEGSWGRWVQKKFQKYIGFA
PCIFHGRGLFSSDTWGLVPYSKPITTVVGEPITIPKLEHPTQQDIDLYHTMYMEALVKLFDK
HKTKFGLPETEVLEVN

Important features of the protein:

Transmembrane domain:

amino acids 76-97

N-glycosylation sites.

amino acids 60-63, 173-176, 228-231

N-myristoylation sites.

amino acids 10-15, 41-46, 84-89, 120-125, 169-174, 229-234, 240-245, 318-323, 378-383

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